

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:22:01 ON 03 JUN 2003)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CABA, CAPLUS, EMBASE, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH,
USPATFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 13:23:17 ON 03 JUN 2003

L1	4560 S DETECT? (L) SYPHILIS
L2	66801 S SYNTHETIC (L) ANTIGEN
L3	705 S L1 AND L2
L4	35 S L3 AND CARDIOLIPIN
L5	21 S L4 AND LECITHIN
L6	16 DUP REM L5 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
	E POPE
L7	34 S E3 AND VICTORIA
L8	1 S L7 AND CASTRO
L9	1 S L7 AND MORRILL
	E MORRILL
L10	21 S E3 AND WILLIAM
L11	0 S L10 AND SYPHILIS
L12	3 S E3 AND VICTORIA
	E POPE
L13	34 S E3 AND VICTORIA
L14	0 S L13 AND SYPHILIS
L15	17 S L5 AND CHOLESTEROL
L16	0 S L15 AND ANTIBOD
L17	12 S L15 AND ANTIBOD?

WEST

Detail Page

1.Document ID: JPS57048659A

Application Number: 12417180

Publication Date: 19820320

Title:

- SEROLOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC REAGENT

Inventor(s):

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Assignee:

- EIKEN CHEMICAL

Priority:

- Priority Country: JP
- Priority Number: 12417180
- Priority Date: 19800908

IPC:

- G01N 33/54

WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, June 03, 2003

<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
<i>DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
L10	L9 and lecithin	4	L10
L9	L8 and cardiolipin	22	L9
L8	syphilis	420	L8
L7	75666	8	L7
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
L6	L5 and lecithin	7	L6
L5	L4 and cardiolipin	15	L5
L4	L3 and syphilis	42	L4
L3	435/7.36	253	L3
L2	453/7.36	0	L2
L1	4081334	12	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 4 of 4 returned.**

-
- ☐ 1. [JP 2003501662 W WO 200075666 A1 AU 200054756 A EP 1185872 A1 BR 200011449 A CN 1353815 A](#). Synthetic antigen composition, useful for diagnosis and monitoring of syphilis, comprises synthetic cardiolipin and synthetic lecithin. CASTRO, A R, et al. G01N033/53 G01N033/543 G01N033/571 G01N033/92.
-
- ☐ 2. [JP 05312808 A](#). Immunoassay using lipid antigen for examining syphilis - by adding a sample to a reaction vessel contg. a solid phase carrier on which lipid antigen is fixed, carrying out antigen-antibody reaction, etc.. G01N033/543 G01N033/553 G01N033/571.
-
- ☐ 3. [SU 629927 A](#). Cardiolipin antigen for syphilis diagnosis - contg. cardiolipin, lecithin, cholesterol, butyl-oxy-toluene and absolute ethanol for accuracy. GOLBETS, I I, et al. A61K039/00.
-
- ☐ 4. [JP 74046051 B](#). Aq. antigen suspension for serodiagnosis of syphilis - using active carbon or carbon activated by nitric acid as carrier. G01N033/16.
-

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Terms	Documents
L9 and lecithin	4

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WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, June 03, 2003

<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
L6	L5 and lecithin	7	L6
L5	L4 and cardiolipin	15	L5
L4	L3 and syphilis	42	L4
L3	435/7.36	253	L3
L2	453/7.36	0	L2
L1	4081334	12	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 7 of 7 returned.**

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- ☐ 1. [4738932](#). 03 Dec 85; 19 Apr 88. Reaginic test for syphilis. Yabusaki; Kenichi K.. [435/7.36](#); 435/181 435/5 435/810 436/518 436/532 436/533 436/534 436/808 436/811. G01N033/571 G01N033/543 G01N033/549.
-
- ☐ 2. [4698299](#). 19 Feb 86; 06 Oct 87. Lipid-dependent diagnostic assays. Janoff; Andrew S., et al. 435/13; [435/7.36](#) 435/962 436/175 436/506 436/825. G01N033/564 G01N033/571 G01N033/96.
-
- ☐ 3. [4666831](#). 19 Feb 85; 19 May 87. Lipid-dependent diagnostic assays. Janoff; Andrew S., et al. [435/7.36](#); 435/13 436/175 436/506 436/63 436/69 436/811 436/825. G01N033/53 G01N033/571.
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- ☐ 4. [4307074](#). 13 Sep 79; 22 Dec 81. Novel reagent. Barner; Richard, et al. [435/7.36](#); 436/528 436/536 436/543 987/230 987/233. G01N033/48 G01N033/50 C12Q001/04.
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- ☐ 5. [4239746](#). 13 Apr 79; 16 Dec 80. Complement fixation test employing reactants in a disposable package. Bartos; Dezso I., et al. 435/5; 422/913 422/942 435/7.1 435/7.2 435/7.22 435/7.25 435/7.32 [435/7.36](#) 436/522 436/808. G01N033/50 G01N033/52.
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- ☐ 6. [3949065](#). 11 Sep 73; 06 Apr 76. Composition and method for the detection of syphilis. Forgione; Peter Salvatore. [435/7.36](#); 422/55 436/534 436/536 436/543 436/805. G01N021/04 G01N031/02 G01N033/16.
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- ☐ 7. [3882224](#). 11 Sep 73; 06 May 75. Reagents and tests for syphilis. Forgione; Peter Salvatore. [435/7.36](#); 436/536 436/543 436/805. G01n031/02 G01n031/22 G01n033/16.
-

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Terms	Documents
L5 and lecithin	7

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L6: Entry 2 of 7

File: USPT

Oct 6, 1987

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4698299 A
TITLE: Lipid-dependent diagnostic assays

Brief Summary Text (5):

A variety of diagnostic assays are known which include one or more phospholipids as assay reagents. For example, various blood coagulation tests, such as, complete and partial thromboplastin times, prothrombin times, and the like, employ brain and other tissue extracts which include lipids. Similarly, the VDRL (Venereal Disease Research Laboratory) test for syphilis is based on the use of an antigen solution which includes cardiolipin, cholesterol and lecithin.

Brief Summary Text (6):

As with many assay systems, the foregoing assays suffer from the problem of false positives, i.e., for certain patients, the coagulation tests give results indicative of a coagulation problem, when, in fact, the patient's clotting mechanisms are normal, or, in the case of the VDRL test, the patient appears to have syphilis, when in fact he or she is syphilis free.

Brief Summary Text (8):

It is presently believed that these "inhibitors" are in fact antibodies against phospholipids which are produced by the immune system of patients suffering from SLE. See P. Thiagarajan, et al., supra. Similar anti-phospholipid antibodies have been found in the sera of patients suffering from other autoimmune diseases, such as, connective tissue diseases, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, rheumatoid arthritis, and the like. See P. F. Sparling, "Diagnosis and Treatment of Syphilis," New England Journal of Medicine, Vol. 284, pages 642-653 (1971). Accordingly, patients with these diseases are also likely to give false positives when subjected to lipid-dependent diagnostic assays.

Brief Summary Text (16):

It is an additional object of the invention to provide coagulation assays and syphilis assays which have been improved in the foregoing ways.

Brief Summary Text (20):

In addition to the foregoing aspects, the invention also provides a diagnostic assay for lupus. In accordance with this aspect, first and second samples of a patient's plasma are subjected to a lipid-dependent assay, the second sample having been pre-incubated with one or more hex phase lipids, lipidic particles, or bilayer-forming lysophospholipids. The presence of lupus, or, more particularly, the presence of a lupus anticoagulant in the patient's plasma, is indicated by the combination of a positive result for the assay performed on the first sample and a normal result for the assay performed on the second sample. Of course, because this combination can occur for other diseases which lead to the production of antiphospholipid antibodies (see discussion above), in making a final determination of whether or not lupus is present, the results of the assay of the present invention are preferably used in combination with other information, e.g., the patient's presenting symptoms and the results of other assays. Among the lipid-dependent assays which can be used for this aspect of the invention are coagulation time assays, e.g., a partial thromboplastin time (PTT) assay, and cardiolipin-dependent syphilis tests, e.g., the VDRL test.

Detailed Description Text (7):

The pre-incubation procedure of the present invention can be used with any lipid-dependent diagnostic assay which suffers from the problem of false positives in the presence of anti-phospholipid antibodies. Among the assays to which the present invention is applicable are the following: prothrombin times, partial thromboplastin times, Russell viper venom times, Taipan snake venom times, and cardiolipin-dependent tests for syphilis, e.g., the VDRL test.

Detailed Description Text (9):

Examples of lipid systems which include lipidic particles and thus are suitable for use

with the present invention include various mixtures of phospholipids which prefer a bilayer organization with phospholipids which prefer a hexagonal organization. Examples of such mixtures include: DOPE:DOPC (2:1), and DOPC:cardiolipin:cholesterol:DPPC:alpha-tocopherol (3.0:4.0:1.9:1.0:0.1)).

Detailed Description Text (10):

Examples of suitable hexagonal phase lipids which can be used with the present invention include cardiolipin, phosphatidic acid, and various phosphatidylethanolamines, including egg phosphatidylethanolamine (egg PE), dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE), bovine phosphatidylethanolamine (bovine PE), and egg phosphatidylethanolamine derived from phosphatidylcholine (egg PE(PC)) if used above its lamellar to hexagonal transition temperature, e.g., if used at 43.degree. C., but not at 37.degree. C.

Detailed Description Text (13):

As discussed above, in accordance with another of its aspects, the invention provides an assay for use in diagnosing SLE. In accordance with this aspect, a lipid-dependent assay, e.g., a coagulation test or a cardiolipin-dependent syphilis test, is performed on two samples of the patient's plasma, one of which has been pre-incubated with an hexagonal phospholipid, or a mixture of hexagonal phospholipids, with lipidic particles, or with bilayer-forming lysophospholipids. Since the plasma of lupus patients often includes anti-phospholipid antibodies (e.g., lupus anticoagulants) whose effects, as described above, can be neutralized by hex phase lipids, lipidic particles, or bilayer-forming lysophospholipids, patients suffering from lupus and having these antibodies will in general give a positive result for the non-preincubated assay and a normal result for the preincubated sample. By looking for this combination, patients suffering from lupus can be identified.

Detailed Description Text (14):

The lipid-dependent assays which can be used in connection with this aspect of the invention are the same assays for which the pre-incubation step will reduce the occurrence of false positives. Preferred assays are partial thromboplastin time assays (PTT assays) and the VDRL assay for syphilis, the PTT assays being most preferred. The pre-incubation of one of the patient's two plasma samples is performed using the same procedures and the same lipids/lipidic particles as described above and as illustrated in the examples.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):

435/7.36

Other Reference Publication (7):

Sparling, P. "Diagnosis and Treatment of Syphilis", New England Journal of Medicine, 284, pp. 642-653, 1971.

CLAIMS:

6. The assay of claim 1 wherein the test sample is human plasma and the assay is a syphilis test.

7. The assay of claim 6 wherein the assay is a cardiolipin-dependent syphilis test.

13. The assay of claim 8 wherein the lipid-dependent assay is a syphilis test.

14. The assay of claim 13 wherein the lipid-dependent assay is a cardiolipin-dependent syphilis test.

End of Result Set



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L12: Entry 2 of 2

File: DWPI

Mar 20, 1982

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1982-34253E
DERWENT-WEEK: 198217
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TITLE: Reagent for serological diagnosis - e.g. of syphilis is prepd. by sensitising kaolin with lipid-based antigen pretreated with sudan black

PRIORITY-DATA: 1980JP-0124171 (September 8, 1980)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP <u>57048659</u> A	March 20, 1982		003	

INT-CL (IPC): G01N 33/54

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 57048659A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Reagent for serological diagnosis of syphilis and other diseases, is prepd. by sensitising kaolin with lipid-based antigen (typically Wassermann antigen) pretreated with Sudan Black.

The reagent is used for rapid diagnosis of syphilis, etc. Kaolin particles sensitised with the antigen dyes with Sudan Black easily agglomerate by the interaction with the antibody, and the agglomeration can be observed without use of microscope.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 57048659A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

End of Result Set



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L12: Entry 2 of 2

File: DWPI

Mar 20, 1982

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1982-34253E
DERWENT-WEEK: 198217
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TITLE: Reagent for serological diagnosis - e.g. of syphilis is prepd. by sensitising kaolin with lipid-based antigen pretreated with sudan black

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: EIKEN KAGAKU KK (EIKE)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1980JP-0124171 (September 8, 1980)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP <u>57048659</u> A	March 20, 1982		003	

INT-CL (IPC): G01N 33/54

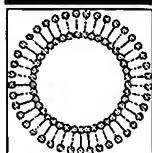
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 57048659A
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The reagent is used for rapid diagnosis of syphilis, etc. Kaolin particles sensitised with the antigen dyes with Sudan Black easily agglomerate by the interaction with the antibody, and the agglomeration can be observed without use of microscope.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 57048659A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 J04
CPI-CODES: B04-B04C; B04-D02; B06-D16; B12-K04; J04-B01B;



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